

THE PORTSMOUTH HERALD.

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PORTSMOUTH, N. H., MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1907.

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PRICE 2 CENTS

BACCALAUREATE

Graduating Class Attends Service

REV. ALFRED GOODING DELIVERS SERMON

Special Services With Special Musical Programme on Sunday

"THE SORT OF COURAGE WE NEED TODAY"

—LARGE CROWD ATTENDS SERVICE—

The graduating class of the High school attended a special evening service at the Unitarian church on Sunday, at which time the pastor, Rev. Alfred Gooding, delivered the baccalaureate sermon. The class attended in a body and were given seats in the center aisle, and the remainder of the church was well filled with friends

and relatives and pupils of the school.

The following very excellent musical programme was given by the choir assisted by an orchestra.

Prelude,
Orchestra and Organ
Anthem, Benedictus in E, Buck
Selection, "A Spring Idyl," Savasta
Orchestra and Organ
Anthem, "My Faith Looks Up to Thee,"
Schnecker
Violin Obligato by Mr. Hoyt
Contraalto Solo, "Lead Kindly Light,"
Hawley

Mrs. O. W. Priest
Anthem, "Fear Not, O Israel,"
Spicker
Postlude,
Orchestra and Organ

Rev. Alfred Gooding, took for his subject "The Sort of Courage that we Need Today," and it was a very excellent discourse delivered in his inimitable style. The sermon:

"In weariness and painfulness, in watchings often, in hunger and thirst, in fastings often, in cold and nakedness," 2 Cor. 11:27.

"Fear ye not the reproach of men, neither be ye afraid of their revilings. For this shall eat them up like a garment, and the worm shall eat them like wool; but my righteousness shall be forever, and my salvation from generation to generation." Isa. 57:7-8.

I have thought that a very useful subject for a sermon before a graduating class whose members are go-

ing out into a life, which, to say the least of it, has its difficulties, would be one of those great virtues which are of such importance in the conduct of life, and of which the Apostle Paul has given us such a splendid list in his Epistle to the Galatians—"Love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance." I always enjoy repeating it as I enjoy some solemn and melodious tune from Wordsworth.

Paul does not, to be sure, include in his list the virtue of which I propose to speak this evening—courage—but he possessed it in an extraordinary degree. None but a brave and stout heart could have borne the evils of Paul's experience, which he details so vividly in the passage which I have read for our scripture lesson, "Thrice was I beaten with rods, once was I stoned, thrice I suffered shipwreck. ** In perils of waters, of robbers, in the city, in the wilderness, in the sea. ** In weariness and painfulness, in watchings often, in hunger and thirst, in fastings often, in cold and nakedness." How cool and courageous he was in the great storm off the coast of Malta, when he was shipwrecked on his way to Rome. He prevented the cowardly sailors from deserting the ship. He begged the passengers to take something to eat, reminding them that they had not had a mouthful for nearly two

(Continued on fourth page.)

AN ELIOT HERO

Honored by Exercises Held on Sunday

TRIBUTE TO MEMORY OF DANIEL KNIGHT

Marker Placed Upon His Grave in the Family Cemetery

CEREMONIES CONDUCTED BY PAUL JONES CLUB OF THIS CITY

Clear skies on Sunday made possible the repeatedly postponed dedication of the marker on the grave of Daniel Knight, a soldier of the Revolution, in the cemetery on the Daniel P. Spinney farm in South Eliot. The exercises were under the direction of the Paul Jones Club of this city and began at half-past three o'clock in the afternoon.

It was an event of much interest and the ceremonies were enjoyed by a large throng, including many from Kittery, Portsmouth and other nearby towns.

Daniel P. Spinney, who died not long ago, was a great grandson of the Daniel Knight whose memory was honored on Sunday, and the farm upon which he lived descended to him from his Revolutionary ancestor. There are also in the possession of the family many highly prized personal effects of Daniel Knight.

The program of the afternoon was as follows:

Prayer by Chaplain William H. Smith of the Paul Jones Club.
Song by pupils of the school in charge of Miss U. V. Dame.

Introductory remarks by Chief Boatswain W. L. Hill, U. S. N., president of the Paul Jones Club.
Historical address by Dr. H. I. Dur-

gin of Eliot.
Address by Rear Admiral Joseph Foster, U. S. N., retired.

Song by the school children.

Prayer by Rev. G. W. Brown of Eliot.
The speeches were all of great interest and the speakers paid graceful tributes to the memories of the men whose heroism and devotion made possible the establishment of the Republic.

Daniel Knight's service was for the most part on the sea and in his address, Boatswain Hill warmly praised the men of the American navy. "It was from these surrounding hills and valleys of old New England," he said, "that came the men who made possible the victories on land and sea whereby we today are enabled to live under a form of government that was the dream of liberty-lovers of past ages."

"The American sailor, or, as I love to call him, the American bluejacket, deserves all the praise and honor our country can bestow upon him."

Dr. Durgin gave an interesting historical sketch, in which he briefly outlined the career of Daniel Knight. In January, 1776, he joined an artillery company commanded by Capt. B. Daniels, which was stationed at Fort Sullivan, just below the present site of the navy yard. On Nov. 15 of the same year he joined the crew of the privateer Dalton, Capt. Eleazar Johnson, of Newburyport, which left Pepperrell's Cove on Nov. 26.

On Dec. 24, the Dalton was captured by the powerful British man-of-war Reasonable and the crew of the privateer was confined for a time on different ships and were removed to Mill prison at Portsmouth in June, 1777. They "suffered almost indescribable hardships for want of sufficient clothing, for want of food and from disease." Several attempted to escape and the captain of the Dalton was successful.

In March, 1779, the men of the Dalton were sent to France to be exchanged and at Nantes Daniel Knight again enlisted under Paul Jones. He remained with Jones until the arrival of his ship, the Alliance, in Boston in August, 1780, when he was discharged.

"Many descendants of Daniel Knight are living today, including two granddaughters, who reside in Massachusetts, and three grandsons, Albert, John and Thaddeus Knight, who are well known citizens of South Eliot. One of them recalls with some pride that when he was a boy he used to hear the old people speak of his grandfather as a 'hustler.'"

Admiral Foster graphically sketched the services of Daniel Knight and of his commander, Paul Jones, and also told something of the history of the Alliance. This ship was built at Salisbury, Mass., and was launched at about the time the treaty with France was concluded. She was rated as a thirty-two gun ship, but actually mounted thirty-six guns. She was the favorite ship of the American navy during the last days of the Revolution. She was a beautiful and exceedingly fast vessel and was the last ship retained under the old organization of the navy. She was sold at Philadelphia on June 3, 1785. She became a merchant vessel engaged in the trade with the East Indies.

Daniel Knight died on Oct. 10, 1799, at the age of forty-four.

Admiral Foster gave interesting sketches of the men of the Dalton's crew and concluded his remarks by saying: "To have been a member of such a crew is the halo of glory with which we crown our hero, Daniel Knight."

FORMERLY LIVED HERE

Chelsea Fireman, Killed on Saturday, Native of Portsmouth

Capt. Thomas Wardwell of the Chelsea, Mass., fire department, who was thrown from a horse wagon and killed in that city on Saturday afternoon, was a native of this city and for several years resided on Islington street, near the shoe factory.

He was foreman for the Magee Furnace Company when that company conducted a business on Charles street and moved from Portsmouth when the business of the firm was taken to Chelsea.

His wife was formerly Miss Annie Walsh, also a resident of this city.

Mr. Wardwell, with another fireman, was thrown from the tender of a hose wagon and before he could rise he was run over by a large fire engine, which had been following close to the hose wagon.

He died before reaching the hospital.

Besides his wife, he leaves six children.

RAILROAD MAN KILLED

Arthur Martino Receives Fatal Injuries at Dover

Arthur Martino, employed by the Boston and Maine railroad, was fatally injured in the yard at Dover Saturday night by the 8.50 p. m. passenger train from this city, in charge of Conductor Hobbs and Engineer Bailey.

He was knocked down by the train, his left leg cut off at the knee and his right foot badly crushed. Later, he was found unconscious by the side of the track and taken to the Hayes Hospital in that city. He died a few hours later.

YOUNG MEN LOOK WELL

Shave and neckshave, fifteen cents; hair cut, twenty-five cents; Pompadour massage by electricity, 25c. Thursday afternoons. Asay and Asay, Jr., and G. W. Lowe, 10 Water street.

THE WEATHER FOR TOMORROW

(Special to The Herald)
Washington, June 17—Fair weather, seasonable temperature and light winds from the western quarters are indicated for Tuesday.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE POSTMASTER

The Hampton postoffice has been raised to the presidential class from the fourth class and the salary of the postmaster will be \$1,400 after July 1.

KITTERY LETTER

Newsy Items From Across The River

HAPPENINGS IN OUR BUSY SISTER TOWN

Various Paragraphs Of Social And Personal Interest

GOSSIP OF A DAY COLLECTED BY OUR CORRESPONDENT

Kittery, June 17.
Services at the Second Christian Church yesterday throughout the day were very interesting and helpful and the attendance was large.

In the morning, the pastor, Rev. E. H. Macy, spoke on "Some Features of Child Life." Mrs. O. Summer Paul substituted as organist and Mrs. Charles Rudolph assisted as violinist.

In the evening a fine children's concert was enjoyed by a large audience and the following program was given:
Voluntary, Miss Donnell
Singing, "The Rallying Call," School

Prayer,
Hymn, "Thanks be to Thee," School

Greeting, Margaret Peavey

Singing, "Children of the Light," School

Exercise, "Buttercups," Four girls

Singing, Primary department

Recitation, "How to Keep the New Order," Sadie Tibbets

Recitation, "The Little Speaker," Richard Burnham

Singing, "In the Time of Youth," School

Recitation, "Prayer," Grace Hubbard

(Continued on fifth page.)

Exercise, "Of Such Shall My Kingdom Be," Seven girls
Recitation, Sadie Bowden
Singing, "In His Name," School
Recitation, "One Day in June,"

Ruth F. Macy

Exercise, "Flowers and Children,"

Dorothy and Alfred Tobey

Recitation, Ruth Remick

Singing, "O Starry Flag," School

Exercise, "Thank You," Three boys

Recitation, "Only a Pansy,"

Dorothy Atwood

Singing, Primary department

Exercise, "Daisy Chain,"

Mrs. Dennett's class

Recitation, "What the Choir Sang,"

Addie Hubbard

Singing, "Sound the Bugle," School

Recitation, Jeannette King

Exercise, "Forget-Me-Not's,"

Seven girls

Singing, "Children Gaily Singing," School

Recitation, "Wanted,"

Jesse Philbrick

Recitation, "What's the Matter With Me?"

Claudia Johnson

Singing, "Under the Snow White Banner," School

Recitation, "Trust,"

Dorothy Waldron

Exercise, "The Message of the Roses,"

Three girls

Offering,

Singing, "Onward We March," School

Benediction,

Postlude.

The following letters are advertised at the Kittery postoffice: William Austin, Frank Grant, Miss Stella Raymond, Miss Alice Raleigh.

Mrs. Margaret Root and Miss Frances Gilson, who have been passing the winter in Methuen, Mass., have returned and opened their home on Whipple road.

Mr. and Mrs. Fairfax Stimson and Mrs. John Walker of Boston are visiting in town.

Irvin Bowden and family of Lynn, Mass., passed Sunday and today in town, the guests of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Bowden.

Raymond Robbins of Cambridge, Mass., passed Sunday in town, the guest of his cousin, F. E. Robbins.

Paul Richardson of Dorchester, Mass., passed Sunday with his mother on Whipple road.

The mock trial under the auspices



SPECIAL OFFERINGS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS FOR THE NEXT THREE DAYS. CLOAK DEPARTMENT.

Eton Suit—Short sleeves, fancy check goods, silk trimmed; Plaited Skirt, trimmed with braid, regular \$25, now	20.00	Brown Panama Eton Suit—Trimmed with silk braid, Plaited Skirt, was \$23.50, now	20.00
Gray Mixed Eton Suit—Short sleeves, trimmed with broad silk braid, fancy vest, Plaited Skirt	12.00	Light Gray Cutaway Suit—Very stylish, Plaited Skirt, was \$26.50, now	22.50
Gray Checked Eton Suit—Long sleeves, silk collar, fancy vest, Tucked Skirt, was \$32.50, now	25.00	Fancy Mixed Cutaway Black Suit—Silk collar, Tucked Skirt, only	18.75
Black and White Check Eton Suit—Trimmed with soutache braid, Tucked Skirt, was \$25.00, now	20.00	Two Tom Green Check Suit—Length coat, Gibson shoulders, Plaited Skirt, was \$22.50, now	18.75
Navy Blue Eton Suit—Gibson shoulders, fancy braid trimmed Box Plaited Skirt	26.50	Fancy Brown Mixture 3-piece Suit—Jumper trimmed with fancy silk braid and buttons, lace trimmed Eton jacket, was \$32.50, now	25.00

Art Department

Embroidered Bureau Scarfs and Squares. Special value at.....50c ea
Silk Finish Crochet Cotton.....4c spool

Umbrellas

Ladies' 26-inch Mercerized Gloria Umbrellas, silver plated and gum metal handles, \$1.00 values.....79c ea

Gloves

Ladies' Suede Lisle Gloves, in tau and modes, value 25c.....17c pr
Ladies' Black Taffeta Gloves, small sizes only, were 75c pr.....10c pr

Notions

Bunch Tape, 12 pcs in bunch, 10c value.....5c
Safety Pins, nickelled, 3 doz. for.....5c
Pearl Buttons, all sizes.....3c doz
Cabinet Hair Pins, 5c value.....2c ea
Common Pins.....1c paper

Stationery

25c fine cloth finish Note Paper.....19c lb
Envelopes to match.....8c pkg

Toilet Articles

Preston's 25c Tooth Powder or Tooth Wash.....15c
Preston's Silver Polish.....3c
Preston's Kleenex for cleaning clothes.....12c

Hosiery

Misses' Lace Lisle Hose, odd sizes, regular price 25c.....12½c pr
Infants' Embroidered Socks, reg. price 25c.....12½c pr
Ladies' Embroidered fast Black and Cotton Hose, special.....12½c pr

Drapery Department

25c Brass Sash Rods, large ball ends, at.....12½c

Belts

Silk Ribbon Belts, Roman stripes and plaids, 50c value.....39c
25c value.....19c

Waistings

25c White Waistings, figured mercerized goods, 19c yd
Figured Lawns, dainty patterns, all colors, regular price 10c and 12½c.....5c yd

Sheetings

11 bale yard wide Brown Sheetings in 1 to 10 yds. lengths, value 10c yd.....7c yd
42-in. Bleached Cotton, value 15c yd.....12½c yd
Apron Check Gingham, worth 8c yd.....5c yd

Table Linen

5 pieces Bleached Table Damask, choice patterns, 62 in. wide, worth 69c yd.....55c yd

IN THE New Basement

China B. & B. Plates.....5c ea
10-qt. Enamelled Rinsing Pans.....25c
Vinegar Bottles, 10c value.....5c
Revolving Flour Sifters, 12c value.....7c
Toilet Paper.....3c pkg
Blue Japanese Custard Cups.....3c e
Oatmeal Dishes, blue and gold edge, English china.....10c ea

LADIES' HOME JOURNAL PATTERNS.

Geo. B. French Co

TO BORE ALPS AGAIN FUR SEALS DOOMED A BURGLAR LOVER JAPANESE LIBRARY

SECOND TUNNEL TO BE DRIVEN THROUGH THE MOUNTAINS.

Swiss and Italian Engineers Interested in Project to Shorten Route Between Milan and Southern Germany

What may be called the international tunneling habit is evidently an acquired taste with which the Englishman has no sympathy, but there are other nations who can face the possibility of linking themselves together in this fashion without experiencing any of that "feeling of insecurity, of unrest, nay, possibly of alarm," which seemingly has killed the English channel tunnel for another decade.

With the Italians and Swiss, for example, the habit is so ingrained that

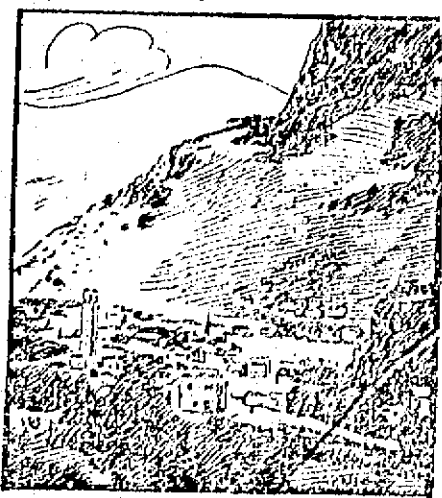


Thus, the Swiss Terminus of the Splügen Line.

no sooner is one such tunnel finished than they begin to contemplate another. Hardly a year has passed since the Simplon route was officially opened, and already there are three fresh projects, the "Lötschberg" tunnel through the Bernese Alps, a tunnel beneath Mont Blanc, and a tunnel through the Splügen to link up the Italian and Swiss railways at Chur and Chiavenna respectively.

The Canton of Grisons has petitioned the federal government for power to construct their portion of the last-mentioned undertaking, and a similar demand has been addressed to the Italian government by a Milan syndicate, and there is every likelihood of the work being started without delay.

The scheme for boring the Splügen originated with M. Locher, one of the three constructors of the Simplon tunnel, and the cost of the whole enterprise is estimated at \$22,400,000. It would shorten the distance between Milan and southern Germany, as well as eastern Switzerland; Munich, Dresden and Berlin being brought respectively 56, 70 and 85 miles nearer than by the existing route. Starting from Chur, the line will run, via Tübingen and Zürich, to Aude at the northern entrance to the tunnel, which will be carried in a straight line under the Splügen to its



Chiavenna, the Italian Terminus of the Splügen Railroad.

point of exit at the Italian village of Gallavoglio. From here to Chiavenna, as the crow flies, is only a little over five and a half miles, but the difference of level between the two places is almost 2,000 feet, and to allow for a working gradient the line will extend a distance of 13 miles, and will describe a couple of loops. The total length of this new line is 52 miles, and the tunnel will be 16 1/2 miles long.

To Keep Ships from Rolling.

The latest of the many contrivances for keeping vessels from rolling and thereby something to prevent seasickness, is the work of a German engineer, Otto Schlick, and his apparatus consists of a specially constructed turbine which is fixed on the ship's bottom.

When set in motion it is said to counteract the ship's tendency to roll. The German government placed an old torpedo boat, the Seebär, at the inventor's disposal, and experiments were made in the presence of the German secretary of the navy.

When the sea would have caused the Seebär to roll nine degrees the invention was set to work, whereupon the vessel rolled only one degree. Whether this reduces by nine to one the chance of becoming seasick the world has not been told. Herr Schlick claims that his invention would steady war ships, and so enable gunners to fire more surely. If so it would prove of very great utility.

American Marine Engineer.

GOVERNMENT MAY DECIDE TO SLAUGHTER ENTIRE HERD.

Tired of the Uneven Fight Against the Canadian Poachers Whose Depredations Are Beyond Control.

It is practically certain that before long the United States government will decide to slaughter the entire herd, thus wiping out the species completely and finally, so far as the waters of the north Pacific are concerned.

When we acquired Alaska from Russia we obtained exclusive property rights (so it was understood) over the eastern half of Behring sea, which up to that time had been regarded as a maritime lake belonging to the czar. This half included the Pribylov islands—which, by the way, were not discovered until a little over a century ago, owing mainly to the circumstances that they are shrouded in almost perpetual fog. With the islands, of course, went the fur seals; and we might have succeeded in protecting and preserving the latter for an indefinite period, if only it had been their habit to spend all of their lives in the near neighborhood of the Pribylov group.

Unfortunately, however, the seals merely visit the Pribylov islands in the summer time, for breeding purposes, leaving them in November and returning in June. The rest of the year they spend in a migratory voyage to more southern waters, the herd finding its way in the month of February to a latitude some distance



Getting Ready to Brand a Seal.

south of San Francisco, and thereupon turning northward again. Having studied this habit of theirs, it has been an easy matter for the masters of vessels specially equipped for this sort of fishery to follow along with the herd throughout its entire migration, and to kill off the animals at leisure.

Sometimes the seals, under such circumstances, are speared while sleeping on the water, but usually they are shot. When shot, unless instantly killed, they die, and, as a result, nine out of ten of those fatally injured are lost. Accordingly, it is estimated that the capture of 100,000 seals by this means involved the destruction of about 1,000,000. If exposed to attack in no other way, the herd could not survive such decimation for an indefinite period; but, to complete the deadly work, the seal hunters pursued the practice of coasting in the vicinity of the island, and destroying the females as they ventured out to sea in pursuit of fish for food.

When an animal is assailed on its breeding grounds, it is surely doomed, in as much as nature's opportunity of multiplying the species is cut off. Thus it has been with the fur seals. Every female killed in the vicinity of the islands left one or more pups on shore to starve to death, and in this manner, year after year, tens of thousands of the young perished miserably. No wonder, then, that within the last 20 years the rookeries of the Pribylov group have been rendered almost barren of the plumed inhabitants, the herd being reduced in numbers during that period from about 5,000,000 to 175,000—the present estimate.

Against such depredations by our own people effective measures might have been adopted, but our government has been almost helpless to deal with the Canadian poachers, all efforts to secure the cooperation of Great Britain being vain. In as much as all of the sealskins are dyed and otherwise prepared for market in England, where for many years the industry has given profitable employment to upward of 20,000 persons, the attitude of our friends across the sea in this matter has been, to say the least of it, unintelligent; but even yet it is unchanged, the main cause of it being that the British authorities were reluctant, on technical grounds, to admit that our rights in Behring sea extended beyond the customary three-mile limit. Now, it happens that the female seals commonly swim from 20 to 30 miles away from the islands in pursuit of fish, and thus the Canadian poachers are easily able to destroy them.

An Omission.

Bacon—I see this paper says there is no kissing in Japan, except between husband and wife.

Egbert—But it doesn't say between whose husband and whose wife?—Yonkers Statesman.

Why He Was Desperate.

Mayne—Charlie Huggins made desperate love to me last night.

Edith—I'm not at all surprised. Ever since I refused him he has been desperate.—Chicago Daily News.

THE TRUE ROMANCE OF A PARIS LADY'S MAID.

She Helps to Capture the Clever Locksmith to Whom She Had Been Engaged for Two Years.

Few girls have such a rude awakening from "Love's Young Dream" as Josephine Leclerc, a lady's maid who is in service at Paris.

Some time ago her master moved into a new flat, larger and more commodious than the one he had occupied hitherto.

Part of Josephine's duties was to accompany Mademoiselle Lucienne, the young daughter of the family, to the music lesson every morning; and on a certain day a few months ago she retired to her room in order to prepare for the daily journey.

On entering the apartment, Josephine glanced with pardonable pride at the looking-glass, and took up a comb wherewith to curb the exuberance of her wayward locks. Suddenly she had an unreasoning feeling that she was not alone.

Glancing round the room, her gaze rested on a wardrobe. Surely the



The Burglar Seized a Heavy Metal Candlestick, and Struck the Unfortunate Josephine Over the Head with It.

door was open wider than when she had entered!

The girl made a quick movement to quit her bedroom, but, before she could do so, a masked man bounded from the wardrobe and seized her by the throat.

Josephine did not waste a second. "An secours! a l'assassin!" she shrieked. "Monsieur, Madame voici les cambrioleurs."

Alas for her well-meant efforts! Pleading discovery, the burglar seized a heavy metal candlestick, and struck the unfortunate Josephine over the head with it until she swooned away.

But her cries had been heard, and assistance was soon at hand. The burglar, having been discovered hiding in another room, was immediately taken to the police station.

Now comes the dramatic sequel to Josephine's adventure.

On going to the police station to identify her assailant, she recognized in the prisoner Baptiste Reasler, a locksmith to whom she had been engaged for two years.

The surprise was mutual, as he had no idea of his victim's identity.

The police, however, by no means shared the astonishment of Josephine and Baptiste. The latter turned out to be a well-known criminal, upon whom they had had their eyes for some time past.

He had been able to commit many burglaries owing to his trade, which permitted him easily to enter houses, but, hitherto, he had escaped capture. "Mademoiselle is well rid of him," declared a police sergeant, courteously. "She is far too attractive for such a villain."

Josephine parted from her lover with many tears, in spite of the injuries she had received at his hands. She declares that when he comes out of prison she will marry and reform him.

NEW INSTITUTION AT TOKIO HAS JUST BEEN OPENED UP.

Is Part of the Imperial University and Was Modeled After the Boston Public Library.

The Boston public library has been the inspiration and model for the new library of the Imperial university (Teikoku Daigaku) at Tokio. The grouping of the buildings around an interior court, the large arched windows of the facade, the stacks in which the books are stored, the use of many varieties of marble, in its interior decoration, but more especially the general reading room, with its close resemblance to Bates hall in the arrangement of a double row of tables, lit by electric lights, the cases of reference books, which in time will extend entirely around the room—they all make evident the fact that Japan considers Boston the best authority on libraries, and honors her by imitation.

At the present time only one-fourth of the building is finished and occupied. At the end of eight years it will be completed.

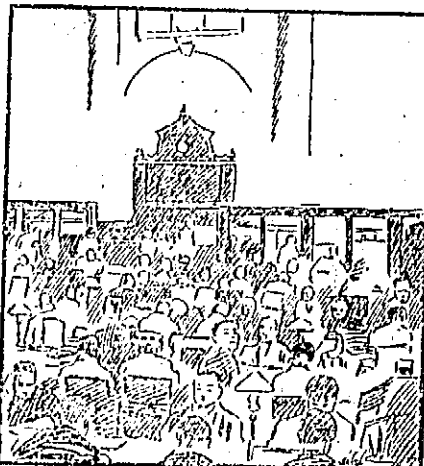
The library and the other buildings of the Imperial university are beautifully situated in Ueno Park, the most popular resort in Tokio, world-famous for its temples, its tombs of the Shoguns, and especially for its avenue of cherry trees. Here, the first week in April, all Tokio assembles to admire and feast upon the beautiful sight of masses of pale pink cherry blossoms, filling the air like clouds, to drink tea, exchange courtesies and make a general holiday.

The library supported from the national tax, was founded in 1872. The national department of education donated more than 10,000 volumes of Japanese books, and the educational departments of the several provinces gave about 15,000 additional volumes. A number of books in other languages were bought at this time, English predominating.

Since then a copy of every book printed in the country has been added to the collection, until at the present time it numbers 180,196 Japanese and Chinese books, and 46,385 foreign, making a total of more than 226,000 volumes, an excellent result for the number of years.

Until 1885 the library was wholly a circulating one. In that year a reading room was provided for reference work. The arrangement of the books was also revised, and all worn and mutilated volumes discarded, leaving on the shelves a total of \$2,000.

In the first two years of the existence of the library it was open evenings and the books loaned free. From 1874 to 1897 the building was closed at six p. m., when it was again reopened evenings with great success. The general public, as well as the students of the university, are now



Scene in the Tokio Library.

privileged to borrow the books on the payment of a small fee.

By an Imperial ordinance in 1897 the rules and regulations were revised, the name changed from the Tokio library to the Imperial library, and plans adopted for erecting a large and modern equipped structure.

The success that the library has obtained has been greatly due to the efforts of the librarian, Mr. I. Tanaka, who was sent by his government several years ago to make a tour of America and Europe, studying libraries and their methods. Mr. Tanaka is very pleasantly remembered in the Harvard library and the Boston Public Library, where he made many friends, with whom he has since kept in touch.

During the war with Russia the patronage greatly decreased, but since then has been restored. The statistics for 1905 show that there were 141,532 readers, and 743,220 books circulated.

The classification of the books, as given in the last report, is interesting as showing the national bent. General literature and poetry are the largest class, having 37,335 Japanese and Chinese and 19,952 foreign works; tactics, engineering and industrial arts have 24,759 Japanese and Chinese and 5,220 foreign; science, mathematics and medical works are divided in the same manner. Religion has the smallest number, 9,723 Japanese and Chinese and 827 foreign, as against 12,590 Japanese and Chinese and 5,897 foreign for philosophy and morals. Japanese and Chinese history and biography is represented by 33,059, and foreign by 6,530 works. Law, economics and statistics have a good showing with native works, numbering 19,491, and foreign 7,089, while 23,352 native and 4,414 foreign essays complete the list.

THE REASON.



Binner—I notice you always contribute to the foreign missionary society.

Skinner—Yes; I always try to make my money go as far as possible.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Willing Helpers.

He—Then it is settled that we are to elope at midnight?

She—Yes.

He—And you are sure you can get your trunk packed in time?

She—Oh, yes. Papa and mamma have both promised to help me.—Chicago Daily News.

Not Room.

The Bride—Oh, Algernon, are you certain, are you positive, that nothing will ever come between us?

The Groom—Nothing, dearest! Nothing can ever come between us so long as we live in this flat—there isn't room.

Exaggerated Ego.

Editor—But all these jokes can't be original. Don't you know there are only seven original jokes in existence.

Humorist (egotistically)—Well, er—I wrote the seven.—Chicago Daily News.

How Did He Know.

"Lushley thinks that automobiles are a snare and a delusion."

"Does he labor under one of those delusions?"—Life.

S. G. LONDRES
10 Cent Cigar
Has No Equal.
S. GRYZMISH,
MANUFACTURER

Marble and Granite

Tablets, Monuments, Mausoleums of the Latest Designs.

My plant contains an Air Compressor, Pneumatic Tools for Lettering and Carving, Polish ing Marble, all run by electric power. The only plant in this section with modern equipments.

FRED C. SMALLEY

Successor to Thomas G. Lester.

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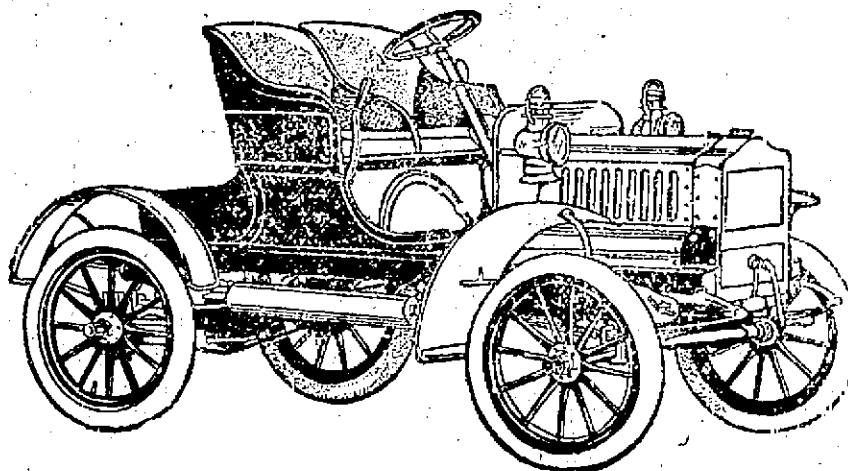
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ARMOUR'S EXTRACT OF BEER

OUR FASHION LETTER



For Spring Wear.

What a blessing the new rucked sleeves are for girls with thin arms! Given the right description of lace, or chiffon, and moderate care in the matter of construction, these sleeves cannot fail to be becoming to the arms—and hands! Yes, very specially the latter, because sleeves which reach well over the wrists have a happy way of making the hands look wonderfully small and white.

Evening gowns, for quiet parties, of black mousseline de soie, look fascinating when made in the pinaflore style, with the bodice drawn up over a transparent blouse of ivory point d'esprit. This blouse should be cut a little low at the neck, with beauteous ribbons run through a soft tucker of chiffon, and the sleeves should be finely rucked from shoulder to wrist. A gown of this genre, with a waistband of Sevrès or mirror velvet and a touch of blue at the breast, could not fail to look charming, and it would be exactly the rich thing for dinner wear at one of the big hotels or restaurants.

It is important to realize that tucked sleeves should fit the arms tightly, or practically so; in fact, the pressure of the material on the arms should be sufficiently insistent to keep



An Original and Pretty Design.

the tiny folds in place. In all cases tucked sleeves should be cut "on the cross," and it is a good idea to have half a dozen very small hooks and eyes on the under seam near the wrist.

Of the making of fringes, and of the wearing of same, there is no end! All the new linen frocks are trimmed with fringes, and also with many tassels, and superb fringes are posed on evening gowns of crepe de chine, velvet and taffetas. With these fringes, these folds of material are very much used; indeed bias folds are playing an important part in the fashions of the hour. Frequently they are of the same material as the skirt, but sometimes they are of velvet and of satin in a slightly deeper tone of color. Graduated bands of velvet ribbon run the bias folds very close, as a skirt trimming, but the ribbons belong, almost exclusively, to the world of robes d'intérieur, whilst bias folds are lavishly used on dinner gowns.

Quite the most attractive of the petticoats worn with the blue serge tailor-made frocks are black and white striped satin, the lines perpendicular

on the skirt and horizontally placed on the blouse, which is either killed or plainly hemmed or decorated with medallions of black lace. Another good silk petticoat is made in shot silk with double-killed flounces cut into Vandykes at the edge, no other trimming being vouchsafed. These, too, are particularly suited to the serge dress. For the voile gown I would recommend the glaze petticoat. It has a hand-embroidered lawn frill put on at the top with a beading threaded with ribbon.

For the economical I commend the petticoat of double-width alpaca in black and white check, with a shaped flounce trimmed with three graduated rows of black velvet ribbon. It is necessary to buy the very best quality alpaca and then I would guarantee its wear for three seasons. The same virtue, I regret to say, cannot be accredited to any known make of glaze silk, nor accorded to any tried brocade or stripes.

And, writing the word stripes, I am tempted to insist again upon their amazing popularity. Not alone are there striped tweeds and striped cashmeres and striped silks, but there are striped voiles and crepe de chine, these last looking their best in black when the stripe is of satin, and is really a new edition of our old friend the satin-striped grenadine, but exhibiting much improvement from the softer fabric with which it is allied.

It cannot be truly said that the fashions lean amably towards the desires of the thrifty, whom I would advise to remain faithful to the tailor-made cloth coat and skirt until the summer is quite established, when under clever home directions plain voiles may be successfully treated in combination with vest and undersleeves of ecru figured net, special trouble being taken to secure the wide armhole of Japanese style, which is, indeed, easy enough to achieve, and is like to enjoy a continued run of popularity. As I have previously said, it is not difficult to manipulate, and will conceal in its hanging folds a few of those defects without which the amateur-made costume is never quite complete.

Minor matters which are just now receiving special attention are belts and buckles, the newest of the latter being of filigree gold raised almost in dome shape and decorated in the center with a single large jewel, amethyst or olive for choice. The belts are of leather of all colors, soft or shiny of surface, and the elastic belts still intrude in every conceivable color, the newest elastic being of gold and of gold and silver interwoven. The plaid patent leather belt is perhaps more novel than attractive, and the really slim waist no belt is more becoming than that contrived from a wide piece of ribbon pinned into the center of the back and drawn tightly through a chased silver or gold buckle in the front. But these are particularly suited to the voile or silk frock, the cloth coat and skirt of our immediate desires call for sterner stuff, and for these leather and kid I would most highly recommend, holding a special brief for those which are shaped slightly in the center at the back and possess only one buckle, that one buckle-being set in the front.

One of the Early Victims.

The frog, in trying to be as big as the ox, had inflated itself until it burst, substantially as related in the standard historical works.

"H'm!" exclaimed the ox. "That's the worst case of exaggerated ego I ever saw."

Meanwhile the frog, as such, had disappeared, and being unable to collect itself it attempted no reply.—Chicago Tribune.

INLAND WATERWAY

EIGHTEEN THOUSAND MILE ROUTE SOON TO BE READY.

Will Take Eighteen Months' Steady Travel by Canoe to Go from Pittsburg to Brownsville, Tex.

The last congress appropriated \$600,000 for the completion of the longest inland waterway in the world. It is 18,000 miles long and extends from the waterways in New York and Pennsylvania down through the Ohio and Mississippi rivers into the Gulf where connection is made with the intercoastal canal from New Orleans to Brownsville, Tex. This last-named waterway is just being completed, and runs through the Gulf coast country of Louisiana and Texas. With the possible exception of the railroad extensions being laid through this remarkable country the canal is the most important public work in the whole southwest. It is about 800 miles long, running from Donaldsonville on the Mississippi river a few miles above New Orleans to Brownsville, Tex., on the Rio Grande, at the most southerly point of the United States west of the tip of Florida peninsula. Of this 800 miles there are less than 250 miles to be dug, the rest following the coast line through the channels of bays and rivers already navigable.

The appropriation just made by congress in the rivers and harbors bill will not complete the canal but will open sections of considerable local importance, affording an effective test of the feasibility and value of the scheme.

From the Mississippi westward to the Sabine river, which marks the boundary between Louisiana and Texas, the canal will tap several waterways that penetrate the great Louisiana pine forests and large areas of



Tripping on a Melon Barge in the Southwest.

sugar, rice and cotton lands. The Sabine itself is navigable for a long distance inland and taps a large and exceedingly valuable timber area on both the Louisiana and Texas sides. Emptying near the mouth of the Sabine on Sabine lake is the Neches river, which is navigable beyond Beaumont and affords water transportation to the Beaumont and contiguous oil fields.

West of this again is Galveston bay, from which five separate waterways spread inland like the fingers of an outstretched hand. Of these Buffalo Bayou, which is now being deepened to allow deep-draught vessels to load and unload their foreign cargoes at Houston, the railroad center of the southwest, and the Trinity river are the most important. The latter could be made navigable for light-draught vessels all the way to Dallas, 300 miles from tidewater.

The canal at this point touches Galveston with its fine deep water harbor and docks, an ocean port of fast-growing importance.

Beyond the Brazos is the much-talked-of area generally particularized as the Gulf Coast country, the phenomenal productivity of which is just becoming known. This region was recently given its first railroad.

The value of the canal will be twofold. It will open a great deal of territory that cannot be reached from the railroads and it will provide lower freight rates. The actual cost of transportation by water is only a third to a fifth of what it is by rail, the ration of difference growing greater with the increased length of the haul. In the southwest there is an even greater difference in the charges, freight rates being high in Texas. It is estimated that if the canal were now in operation a saving of \$3,000,000 a year to the shippers could be effected by its use.

The intercoastal will connect the southwest with the great canal systems of the north by the Mississippi and its tributaries. More than 2,000 miles of actual canal, besides the great lengths of connecting natural waterways, will thus give comprehensive water service from the chief commercial centers.

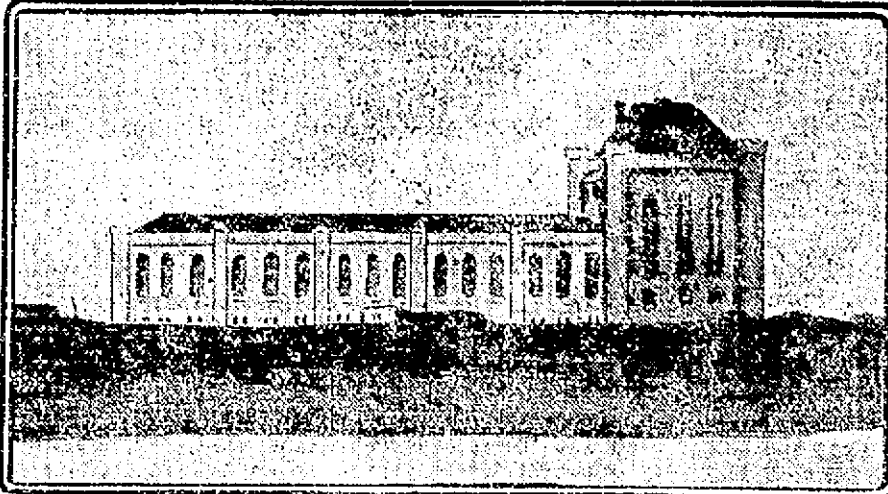
A less important though interesting phase of the new canal is its possibilities for pleasure trips. The region along its entire course is rich in resources, historical associations and picturesque scenery and the climate is such that the trip could be made in January without discomfort.

Seeking Something Easier.

"Why did that great financier want to get into political life?" asked one Wall Street man.

"Well," answered the other, "conditions are becoming peculiar. It's hard for a man to stay at the head of a railway system than it is to hold a big government office."—Washington Star.

OUR NEW NAVAL PRISON



VIEW OF PRISON FROM NEWCASTLE SHORE -3

Soon the prisoners of the United States navy will have a brand-new prison in which to serve out their terms, and while it will be the largest and most complete in its appointments of any of the government prisons, it is probable that this will not altogether take away the sting of their incarceration. The immense structure, which is nearing completion, looms up from the Low Seavey Island at Portsmouth, N. H., to resemble out at sea like some huge medieval castle.

One wing of the prison with the administration building has already been practically finished. The prison is by far the most imposing structure in this section, and it is so situated on the hill at Seavey Island, a part of the navy yard, that it is seen far at sea and has already become a landmark of prominence. At the present time the administration building is being finished up so fast that it will be ready in a few months. Then the prison will open for the reception of prisoners, who will be transferred here from the Charlestown establishment, which will be done away with. It is the idea of the department to make this prison so large that they will be able to care for all the naval prisoners on the Atlantic coast. The entire building can house over a thousand men. To begin with, however, there will be less than 400 men taken care of.

The entire building is of concrete, the walls on the wings averaging from two to three feet in thickness, and it is absolutely fireproof, inasmuch as only the doors and the window sills are of wood, even the roof and all flooring being of concrete and steel. The administration building is 78 feet square and 110 feet high, while the prison wing is 263 feet long, 62 feet wide and 61 feet high.

The general style is that of an ancient castle, with round turrets on each of the four corners of the administration building and the prison wing, with massive entrances. The administration building contains on the first floor the office of the governor, Col. Allan C. Kelton, U. S. M. C., with an adjoining bedroom and bath. Across the hall from the main entrance is the recording room, which will be in charge of the prison sergeant, and this has a bedroom and bath attached. On the same floor is a large reception hall, from which entrance is had to four towers, in one of which is an elevator to the top floor, in another a toilet room, while the other two have spiral stairways.

On the second floor there are offices for the prison surgeon, a clothing room, where all of the prisoners' clothes will be kept, a large visiting room and five receiving cells.

In these all of the prisoners will be searched and their clothes changed previous to being sent downstairs to the recording room. About this large visiting room there is a three-sided gallery leading to the other wing of the prison.

On the third floor there are the sleeping quarters for the guard of the day. On the fourth floor is the largest and by far the pleasantest room in the building, the auditorium or chapel. This is 78 feet square and about 80 feet high. It will contain a large stage, which may be fitted up for an altar or a speaker's platform, placed in one corner so that all the seats face it. A gallery runs around three sides. With the floor space and gallery 600 men can be accommodated. From one side there is an iron stairway leading to the dome of the building. In this hall every Sunday there will be services for both the Catholic and Protestant prisoners, and here will be given a series of talks and lectures during the year, the education of the prisoners. In the basement of this building is the large mess hall, capable of seating 400 men, and in the sub-basement are the heating, electrical and hot water systems. The main entrance to the administration building, facing the river, is a massive concrete stairway, under which there is a drive.

In the prison wing there are but two floors, the basement and the cell room. In the latter the cells are arranged in four tiers, each having an entrance to the administration building. There are 320 cells, 80 to a tier, and each cell is the same. It contains a bunk, a wash bowl and sanitary arrangements, and all are light and roomy. The latest device for locking all of the cells at once is installed, and every cell has an elec-

tric light outside of the door so arranged that the cell is well lighted. The cells are 12 feet away from the windows and outside wall, and above the first tier are protected by a steel grating. Each cell is separated by several inches of concrete and should a man get out of the cell he faces three feet of concrete walls.

The heating radiators are around the walls at the bottom, and they have been tested in the coldest days in winter, and an average temperature of over 70 has been maintained. On the basement floor on the west side is an immense shower bath, with showers so that 80 men can take a bath at one time. The piping is so arranged that the water can be regulated either from the main shut-off or from each shower. Separated from this by a big wall are the commissary departments of the prison. A large kitchen as well equipped as any large hotel, a hospital, a laundry, a large storeroom and quarters for several non-commissioned officers.

The east wing, which will be built within a year, will contain the same number of cells, but there will be a large amount of room in the basement for the stores, and here will be the big bakery. There will also be a sub-basement under this wing for cold storage, and for the storage of tools and equipments for the working prisoners. At some further date plans are laid for still another wing to the north, which will be similar to the others.

The management of this big structure is one of the most important posts in the service and Col. Allan C. Kelton, U. S. M. C., has been selected for the first governor. He has been here for several months preparing for its opening. He was for years in command of the Charlestown, Mass., prison, and is a man who has made a thorough study of the work. In talking over his plans he said, "You must remember that while this is called a prison, it is not so in the strict sense of the word, inasmuch as we have no criminals. The majority of the men are young fellows who have enlisted in the navy or the corps and have either deserted or committed some act for which they were court-martialed and sent here for a term of months or years as it may be.

"They are not a bad lot of fellows, and many are reinstated in the service, and make most excellent men. The discipline is far stricter than on board ship, but they are not criminals and we don't treat them as such. For instance a young fellow from the west enlists in the navy, and after he has been in the service some weeks or months he finds it is not all that it has been pictured, and with his American spirit he decides that he has a right to leave the ship, and he goes home. He is a deserter, and upon being brought back he is court-martialed and sentenced to prison. Now we can't treat him as they do a state prisoner, and while our discipline is as strict, if not stricter than some state prisons, the men have certain rights and privileges which they could not have in a state institution. Here every man will be allowed to have a pipe of tobacco after every meal, and given every opportunity to better his education. The men will be worked about the yard, doing clearing up and building roads and walks and with the large tract of land giving the men a chance to work and at the same time reducing their cost to the government."

It is rather a coincidence that it was on the very site of the prison that Col. Kelton (then captain) was in command of the guard over the Spanish prisoners, and his own quarters will be on the site of the building which was used for the officer of the day, in front of which the flag pole which was planted under his directions still stands.

The prison ship Southern will probably remain in commission until after the third wing of the prison is erected, when it will be converted into a receiving ship. At this prison there will be no long term men. The estimated cost of the entire building will be very near \$500,000.

The marine guard necessary for the prison will be quartered in a barracks to be erected in the rear of the prison, and it will average 150 men.

His Rating.

Mother—That young man who wants to marry our daughter Gracie is a penniless young fellow.

Father—Then he is a Gracelous youth.—Baltimore American.

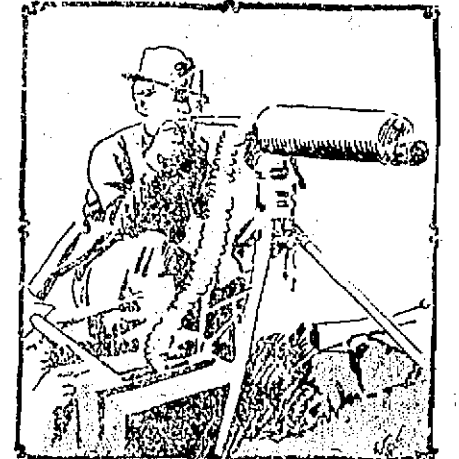
A DEMON OF WAR

NEW MAXIM GUN A MOST TERRIBLE ENGINE OF DESTRUCTION.

Able in the Hands of Two Men to Mow Down with Unerring Accuracy 700 Men in a Minute.

The Maxim rapid-fire automatic gun has just been brought to a state of perfection whereby it is claimed to be able to wipe out of existence 700 men per minute, a feat which is startling even to the military world. Technically it is called the Vickers-Sons & Maxim automatic machine gun, while in soldiers' parlance it is referred to as "the devil's spot," or "the scourge of the battlefield." While the latter expressions suggest a satanic contrivance, the fact that the gun can kill 700 men in one minute is ample proof of its superhuman destructive powers.

Stand 700 soldiers in front of one of these guns—in one minute they are



The Automatic Gun Known as "The Devil's Spout."

turned into corpses! Press and hold the trigger, which fires the gun for ten minutes, and 7,000 cartridges will have been exploded, an average of 11 shots per second. Consider the fact that this death-dealing instrument can be carried and operated by two men and imagine what a powerful fighting machine Uncle Sam's small army would become were every company equipped with a "devil's spout."

In appearance it is like a toy and not in the least impressive. In fact, it seems quite harmless—especially when packed upon the back of a mule. For this reason the outfit in charge of two of these guns is often dubbed "The Jackass Battery."

A brief description of the gun is interesting. It is mounted on a detachable tripod, weighing, with the latter, about 150 pounds. Gun and tripod being of very nearly equal weight, they can, when separated, be carried with ease by two men. When mounted and in position the gun itself is about three feet above the ground, and on account of its size cannot be so easily carried at distances beyond 600 yards. The tripod is provided with traversing and elevating mechanism by which the gun is moved to the right or left, up or down, without in the least disturbing its stability. Viewed from in front the gun has the appearance of a solid stovepipe. This is a heavy steel tubing known as the water jacket through which the rifle barrel passes. Before a shot is fired this jacket must be filled with water for the purpose of keeping the gun from burning out or melting. An ordinary rifle barrel fired through, say about ten times, in rapid succession, will become so heated as to become unbearable. It is obvious what would happen to a rifle barrel fired with such rapidity as the Maxim is capable of. As it is, after about 600 or 700 rounds are fired the supply of water has to be replenished, for by then most of the original water will have become converted into steam, which escapes through a vent in the tubing.

Behind the water jacket is a casing in which are fixed the feed box with lock and firing mechanism and handle block. A powerful recoil spring is affixed to the left side of the casing.

To prepare the gun for firing, after the water jacket is filled, a belt of 250 cartridges is inserted in the feed box and the handle of the lock is twice thrown forward and allowed to spring back. The first move forward withdraws a cartridge from the belt and places it in a carrier, the second move inserts the first cartridge into the chamber of the rifle and withdraws another from the belt in the same manner as the first. The gun is now in readiness. By pressing the trigger bar a spring is released which allows the plunger to strike a cartridge in the chamber of the rifle barrel. The firing of this cartridge creates a recoil which is taken up by the powerful spring above referred to and thus converted into a force or power by which different parts of the mechanism are operated. This is repeated as often as a cartridge is fired. One contrivance ejects the empty shell from the chamber, one inserts a new cartridge, one takes a cartridge from the belt, another rests the trigger spring. All these parts are adjusted to a nicety, and as long as the trigger spring is kept released by pressure on the trigger bar and ammunition is in the belt they operate in such perfect unison and with such rapidity that the human eye cannot follow.

Sufficient Reason.

Woderly—A man who talks in his sleep should never marry.

Singlet—Why not?

Woderly—Because he talks in his sleep.—Chicago Daily News.

THE SPY.

I saw her drop a rosebud, and I thought she did not know; As she passed along and left it I beheld her cheeks aglow; The blushing rose had rested on the lovely maiden's breast, And its petals by her dainty little fingers had been pressed.

I watched the fragrant rosebud where it lay beside a chair, And because she was so winsome and because she was so fair, And because—because I loved her whom I had not dared to tell, I bent stealthily to claim it, vowing I would prize it well.

I had pressed my lips upon it and was turning to depart, Thinking I should always keep it safely hidden near my heart, When a friendly neighbor showed me where she stood upon tiptoes, In a little nook and gladdly watched me as I kissed the rose.

Ah, what cared I for the rosebud? It had lost its charm for me; Joyously I caught the maiden ere she had a chance to flee, Nay, the rest shall be secret—if you'd learn it, find a book That contains a lovely maiden who has told you with a look.—S. L. Kiser, in Puck.

A Losing Game.

George—You seem devoted to that old lady you were with. Is she a near relative?

Gus—Hill! I'll tell you how it is. She is the mother of Miss Beattie, and I've always heard that the nearest way to a girl's heart is through her mother's. That's why I'm so sweet on the old lady. See?

George—H'm! Yes, I see. I played that game too, when I was young.

Gus—Yes, and you married the girl, didn't you?

George—True. But the old lady took such a fancy to me that she has been living with me ever since.—N. Y. Weekly.

Smoketown's Seal.

They met on the rim of a golden cloud.

"Get turned down?" queried the shade who was on his way up.

"Yes," sighed the shade who was on his way down. "St. Peter found out I was from Pittsburg."

"And how in the world did he find that out?"

"Why, I absent-mindedly offered him a stogie."—Chicago Daily News.

In the Court Room.

"What is that man on trial for?"

"Well, he tried to drown his troubles in drink."

"Do they try a man so solemnly for that?"

"Not always, but in this case his chief trouble was his wife, and unfortunately for him, she could swim."—Baltimore American.

A Word of Caution.

"Be sure you're right, then go ahead; that's my motto," said the determined character.

"Yes," answered the conservative friend; "but you mustn't be so sure you're right that you get to thinking you have a monopoly of all the good judgment in the world."—Washington Star.

TWO OF THEM.



Madge—Young Slickuppe has his good points, you must admit.

Ada—Yes, his moustache sticks out all right.

True to Nature.

"Look pleasant, please," said the seaside photographer, perfunctorily, as the old lady faced the camera.

"Don't you do it, Marler," said her husband; "not on your flintype."

He explained to the artist that he wanted the picture to look natural.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Strange, Indeed.

Tall Bard—Here is an article that says overeating prevents poets from writing good poetry.

Short Bard—Great Homer! Who ever heard of a poet suffering from overeating?—Chicago News.

Room for Doubt.

Blinks—I read a most remarkable story the other day in an Arizona paper, the Tombstone Epitaph.

Jinks—Huh! Who ever heard of an epitaph telling the truth?—N. Y. Weekly.

Accuracy of Statement.

"What is that fellow's occupation? He says he works about the public offices?"

"So he does; works about every body in them."—Baltimore American.

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For Portsmouth
and
Portsmouth's Interests.

MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1907.

IN 1790

Having received the authority of Congress, the director of the census is to publish during the present year the names of heads of families, with other available information, in the states of New Hampshire, Vermont and Maryland, according to the census of 1790. It is the intention of the director to offer for sale the volumes containing this valuable data and the price has been set at one dollar each.

The Herald does not often give editorial mention to any publication for which money is charged, even though it may be issued by the national government, but in this case it seems to us that the importance of the work undertaken by the director of the census warrants the breaking of an office rule. Certainly the information contained in the census schedules of 1790 is of the utmost importance and it is gratifying to know that it is to be placed at the disposal of the public.

In 1790, New Hampshire had a population of 141,885 and 58 slaves were owned in the state. Although our state has not gained as we would wish in the 117 years since the first census was taken, it has advanced to some extent and now seems likely to make more rapid progress than ever before.

Vermont was not a state in 1790, though it became one the following year. Its population was 85,425 and its people owned no slaves. Maryland was one of the great states of the Union, with a population of over 300,000. Over 100,000 of those were slaves, however.

The figures furnished by the first census furnish plenty of food for thought. The population of the United States was less than four million, and nearly 700,000 of the people enumerated were in the bonds of slavery. Since then we have freed our slaves, our country has expanded until it is as broad as the continent and more than 80,000,000 people live beneath the stars and stripes. The growth of the United States has been wonderful and nothing more impressively shows this growth than a study of early statistics.

The territory now comprising the great states of Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, North and South Dakota and Montana, as well as Indian Territory, and most of that now included in Colorado, Wyoming and Minnesota was owned by France. Spain owned Florida and the present states of Texas, California, Utah, Arizona and New Mexico. Beyond the Alleghany Mountains, was the Far West.

The men who took the census of 1790 could not have believed, had they been told, that their country was destined to become so great. In like manner, perhaps, the future will bring the United States to heights of power and grandeur of which we of the present day have no conception.

RATS RUN THE PLACE

Restaurant Keeper at the North End Up Against It

The building of a restaurant keeper at the North End is completely filled with rats and it is a question whether he will run the place or the rats will have full charge. Last week they were so thick that he had difficulty in doing any business and at one time he thought of packing up what he had and getting out, they

gave him so much trouble. The plastering has been knocked down in all parts of the building and he has been obliged to stand guard over his food with a club in order to keep the animals away. He has had his hands full at that.

In less than three days, he captured fifty of the rodents in a trap, some of which weighed three pounds. The catch included many wharf rats, and it is hard to imagine the size of them. The proprietor fears the rats will put him out of business.

HOW DO YOU FIGHT?

Did you tackle the trouble that came your way?

With a resolute heart and cheerful? Or hide your face from the light of day?

With a craven soul and fearful? Oh, a trouble's a ton, or a trouble's an ounce,

Or a trouble is what you make it, And it isn't the fact that you're hurt that counts, But only how did you take it.

You are beaten to earth? Well, well, what's that?

Come up with a smiling face—It's nothing against you to fall down fit,

But to lie there—that's disgrace. The harder you're thrown, why the higher you bounce:

Be proud of your blackened eye! It isn't the fact that you're licked that counts, It's how did you fight—and why?

And though you be done to the death, what then?

If you battled the best you could, If you play your part in the world of men,

Why, the Critic will call it good. Death comes with a crawl or comes with a pounce,

And, whether he's slow or spry, It isn't the fact that you're dead that counts, But, only, how did you die?

F. B. THEUBERT.

PORT OF PORTSMOUTH

Arrivals at and Departures From Our Harbor June 16

Arrived

U. S. gunboat Eagle, Morrell, Guantanamo via Norfolk.

Tug Carlisle, Lloyd, Philadelphia (Saturday) towing barges Molino (with 1,500 tons of coal to A. W. Walker), Ephrata and Kimberton and sailed with last two for Bangor.

Tug Piscataqua, Drew, Boston, (Saturday) and sailed with barge Paxtang for Philadelphia.

Schooner Rachel W. Stevens, Stevens, Philadelphia (Saturday), and sailed Sunday.

Sailed

Tug M. Mitchell Davis, towing barge Buffalo, from Perth Amboy for Newburyport, and tug returned light.

Tug Piscataqua, towing barge Newcastle, Boston (Saturday).

Tug Florence, Portland (Saturday). Wind Saturday, easterly, light. Sunday, northwest, fresh.

NEWS FROM OLD DRY DOCK

Work of Tearing it to Pieces is Very Difficult

The Boston Junk dealers who purchased the old navy yard, dry dock and removed it to the Point of Pines are finding much hard work in the job of tearing it to pieces.

Up to this time, they have made but little headway with the old hulk and only a portion of the top sides have been torn away. The workmen are finding it hard to get out the long iron bolts and it has been discovered that much of the metal has been stripped from the sides and bottom.

Thousands of people have gone aboard the dock to look it over since it was beached.

HIGH SCHOOL NOTES

There has just been presented to the High School by the Debating Club, a magnificent silver loving cup, engraved with the victories of Portsmouth's champion debating team.

Tickets for the reception will be presented by the seniors to last year's graduating class.

With the fewest privileges granted any class, the seniors this year are to hold the most expensive reception ever given and will have a banquet the next evening at The Rockingham. This is certainly making good with a vengeance.

A WARM SPELL

Sunday was the first real Summer day, with the thermometer registering in the vicinity of ninety. The heat caused a big travel to the beaches.

BACCALAUREATE

(Continued from first page.)

weeks. They took his advice and immediately felt more hopeful, and eventually came safe to land. They certainly owed their lives to Paul.

It, therefore, he did not mention courage in his list of virtues, he exemplified it in his career, and without courage he would have succumbed very early beneath the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune. I find my text, then, if not in the words of the Apostle, yet in his actions, which speak louder.

"The sort of courage that we need today," is there anything in our time that makes it worth while to discriminate in our attitude toward this great and splendid virtue? One often hears it said that the conditions of modern life are becoming less and less favorable to the development of the heroic qualities in human nature. The tendency, we are told, is toward a commonplace sort of existence which affords scant opportunity for splendid deeds of courage and in which supreme emphasis is laid upon physical ease and comfort. The so-called industrial type of society is rapidly coming to the front, and its characteristics are such as do not call for heroism but for less striking qualities—for industriousness, shrewdness, common sense and perseverance. It does not furnish the frequent occasion for the display of personal bravery. The heroic actions which history has recorded are largely of a nature which is wholly inconsistent with industrialism. They have been the outcome of human conflict, the noblest fruits of war. Recall the most notable instances of human valor and self-sacrifice, those which the poet has sung, and which have become a part of the glorious traditions of every nation so that the merest child can repeat them. Are they not taken almost wholly from the history of wars? When we use the word "heroic" do we not mean especially such deeds as the defense of Thermopylae by the Three Hundred or the Charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava or some other equally famous episode in war? These are the things which have stirred the heart of man in all ages, have made him realize of what he is capable and have kept him from deteriorating into a mere creature who buys and sells. Now, in the future when industrialism shall rule, where are the opportunities for such heroism to come from? In what field shall be cultivated those qualities to which we pay universal reverence? Will not courage and daring and endurance die out as the demand for them grows less?

This seems so apparent to a good many people that they urge the cultivation of such a field for courage as is offered in athletic contests, especially football. In President Roosevelt's speech at the Harvard Union a while ago he emphasized the need of these rough and dangerous contests as a means to the cultivation of physical courage. He said, "In any republic courage is a prime necessity for the average citizen if he is to be a good citizen, and he needs physical courage no less than moral courage, the courage that dares as well as the courage that endures, the courage that will fight valiantly alike against the foes of the soul and the foes of the body. Athletics are good, especially in their rougher forms, because they tend to develop such courage."

It seems to me, however, that leaving war and even football out of consideration, life in general offers and will always offer a fruitful field for the cultivation and display of heroic qualities. The humblest kind of life abounds in opportunities for heroism and in splendid examples of it. They are constantly occurring in the various fields of industrialism. You can hardly take up a newspaper without reading some thrilling narrative of rescue by sea or land, some extraordinary piece of heroism by a lifesaving crew or by firemen or by a locomotive engineer. Not long ago, there appeared a large volume called "Heroes of Industry," filled with authentic accounts of these deeds of courage, and showing conclusively that the demand for this virtue exists in the commonest walks of life. That peace has its heroes no less than war, and that the development and practice of physical courage will never lack abundant opportunities.

Mr. Carnegie was so impressed by this frequent spectacle of human heroism and self-sacrifice in common life that he established his so-called Hero fund of five million dollars, the income of which is devoted to the assistance of those who have risked their lives for the sake of others, or to the support of families left in want when the father has perished in some attempt to rescue helpless beings.

I always read the published list of beneficiaries of the Carnegie fund with the greatest interest—such variety of pluck and endurance and

self-sacrifice in all walks of life—men and women, boys and girls, young and old, all possessing in common this splendid quality of courage, all having risked their lives, not always for a friend, but just for some other human being. As long as such heroes and heroines appear among us we shall not fear lest the industrial type of civilization prove fatal to the great virtue of courage. We shall not fear, lest, if war should become obsolete, man will deteriorate into a weak and cowardly creature.

Yes, the demand and the opportunity for physical courage still exist among us and do not seem to be ignored when they present themselves. I admit, however, that they are probably not as frequent as they once were. As civilization advances, the frequency of danger, of peril, in the ordinary life diminishes and so the need of heroism on the part of others diminishes in frequency. I suppose that many a person goes through a long life without ever having the opportunity to rescue another, to save another's life, he never knows the need of physical courage. It seems to me quite possible that as the world progresses the spectacle of physical courage and endurance will become less and less frequent because such qualities will no longer be needed as they have been in the past.

Their place will be filled, however, by an even nobler virtue—namely, moral heroism, moral courage. This is what we shall demand of our great men, not the courage of the soldier or the explorer but the courage of the honest and sincere man, the upright statesman and leader, the earnest reformer—the courage to be independent, to say what a man thinks, to resist the various pressures that are brought to bear upon him, to oppose himself to public opinion when he believes it wrong, to stand up against the ridicule and scorn of the world, to be faithful to right and truth—the moral courage which has distinguished the great souls of history, Jesus, St. Paul, Martin Luther, John Wesley and a host of others whose names we venerate.

Whether or not the time ever comes when this will be the only sort of courage demanded of us, it is certainly true that we experience that demand almost every day of our lives and very early in life. Even to the youngest of us comes the demand for moral courage—the courage to be independent, to do not what others want us to do, but what we think it right to do. Who can doubt that if this quality were common among us multitudes of young men would have been saved who are now ruined. They took the first downward step not because it seemed very attractive to them but because they had not the courage to say "no." They dreaded the ridicule of their companions; Lord Rosebery, in his speech at the unveiling of a statue of Gladstone at Glasgow, spoke of Gladstone's political courage, and then said that he had also the rarest and choicest courage of all—moral courage. It was his supreme characteristic and it was with him from youth. "A contemporary of his at Eton once told me of a scene when young Gladstone stood up against his companions upon some point of decency and right. In spite of the storm of adjuration, oburgation and ridicule that raged around him he jammed his face as it were down in his hands on the table and would not budge. Every school boy knows the courage that this implies, and even by the heedless generation of boyhood it was appreciated, for we find an Etonian writing to his parents to ask that he might go to Oxford rather than Cambridge on the sole ground that at Oxford he would have the priceless advantage of Gladstone's influence and example."

How important it is that young people, those who are going out into a difficult world, should acquire this sort of courage, should learn to be independent, to scorn the good will and approval of those who would lead them astray, to have the courage to be unfashionable and to stand alone. I think that the cultivation of this higher courage is a much more important thing than the cultivation of more physical bravery. For we need it all through life. The fear of ridicule leads many people into an extravagant manner of living which results eventually in their ruin. They think that they must have what their friends have, that they must dress, entertain, live in general on the scale which prevails about them, and so they become involved in a fatal extravagance of expenditure. It is lack of moral courage that leads to the numerous evasions, concealments and misrepresentations of social life. We find ourselves purchasing ease and comfort at the good will of others, at the cost of self-dependence and self-respect.

There is a much used phrase "The courage of one's convictions" which seems to me to describe the sort of courage of which we have most need today—the courage to assert and defend, at the risk, perhaps, of material discomfort and loss, those ideals of

whose truth and worth we have become convinced. In all human history there are no records that stir the heart more deeply than those which testify to independence and fearlessness of soul. When we read the world's books of martyrs we realize what unconquerable courage and steadfastness human nature is capable of.

"Through the straight pass of suffering"

The martyrs even trod, Their feet upon temptation, Their faces upon God."

I should not like to think that ours is a meaner age than any other, that we lack the undaunted and invincible spirit of old—the courage to stand up for ideals in life, in government, in religion. The terrible penalties which were once visited upon the independent thinker no longer has to fear. The utmost that can be inflicted upon him is material loss, censure, ridicule, the oppugnance of his fellows, and these he will overcome and outlive. "Fear ye not" saith the Lord, "the reproach of men, neither be ye afraid of their revilings. For the moth shall eat them up like a garment, and the worm shall eat them like wool; but my righteousness shall be forever."

Yes, it is this courage that we need, the courage of our convictions, of our ideals, through which we bid defiance to the conventional, the mean, the selfish, that otherwise has such a grasp upon us. Wars may cease, the heroism of the soldier and the explorer, of the Wellingtons and the Stanleys may pass away, but of the finer, higher courage of heart and conscience there will never lack the opportunity and the need. I cannot too urgently impress this upon you, my young friends, I cannot emphasize too strongly that noble and courageous loyalty to the best and highest things which, almost seventy years ago, Emerson expressed so beautifully in his Dartmouth oration: "You will hear," he said to those young men who were going out into the world, "You will hear every day the maxims of a low prudence. You will hear that the first duty is to get land and money, place and name. What is this Truth you seek? What is this Beauty? men will ask, with derision. If, nevertheless, God hath called any of you to explore truth and beauty, be bold, be firm, be true. When you shall say 'As others do, so will I; I renounce, I am sorry for it, my early visions; I must eat the good of the land, and let learning and romantic expectations go, until a more convenient season'; then dies the man in you: then once more perish the buds of art and poetry and science, as they have died already in a thousand thousand men."

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to express our heartfelt thanks to our many friends, neighbors and members of the secret orders who so kindly gave us their sympathy in the sad loss of our husband and father.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Seaward.
Mrs. H. W. Trefethen.

The lawn and flower beds at the Jones farm are certainly beautiful.

H. W. NICKERSON
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WHIST SCORE CARDS—For sale at this office.

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FOR SALE—Large bank desk, formerly used at Portsmouth Savings Bank. Inquire at this office. ch18 tf

LOST—A silver belt pin, an acorn with fern design. Finder will please leave at Rockingham hotel. ch17

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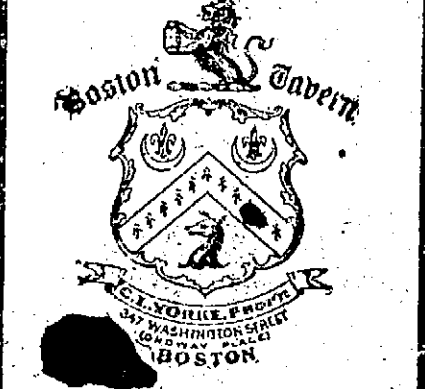
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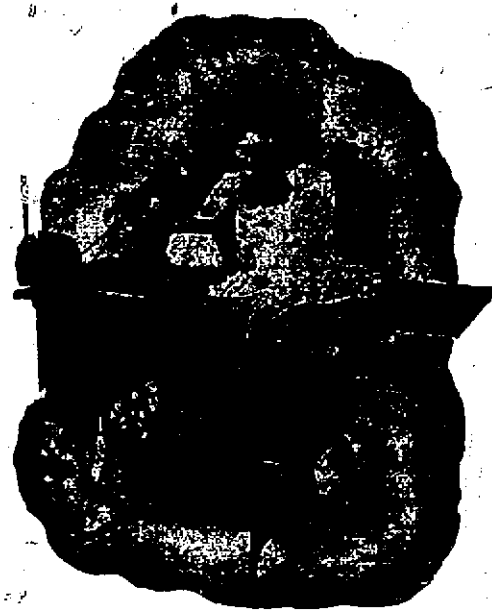
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ROCKINGHAM CAFE

Opened On Saturday
Night With Dinner

PORTSMOUTH PEOPLE GUESTS
OF MANAGER F. C. HALL

Owners Of Hotel, Messrs. Towle And
McDonald, Given A Reception

CAFE THE REMODELED BILLIARD HALL AND
A BIG ADDITION TO HOTEL

Amid music, flowers and a charming gathering of representative people, the new cafe at the Hotel Rockingham was auspiciously opened on Saturday, and the cafe is certainly an attractive addition to this famous hotel.

The cafe was formerly the billiard and pool room which has been renovated and redecored in a most artistic manner. The very pretty ceiling has been painted and the side walls tinted a rich red. The electric fixtures are new and they furnish a fine light. The tables are arranged in the regular cafe style, in singles and doubles for four and eight people.

The bar has been changed to a room formerly occupied by the barber shop, while the barber shop will be to the right of the bar. The cafe will have three entrances, from the office, from State street and from Porter street.

About eighty invitations had been issued by Manager Frank C. Hall, and nearly all were accepted. The guests were met by Resident Manager Butler and the ladies were shown to rooms six and seven on the second floor where maids were present to assist them. The gentlemen gathered in the colonial dining room, where there was an informal reception at which Judge Page introduced Manager Frank C. Hall, and the owners of the hotel, Messrs. Towle and McDonald. At seven o'clock the guest marched from the main hotel to the cafe, where they were introduced to Manager Frank C. Hall, Ex-Mayor Pender doing the honors.

The cafe presented a very pretty appearance. Each table was decorated with a large bouquet of flowers and

with the silver and brilliant lights and the handsome dresses of the ladies, for it was a very dressy gathering. It made a striking picture. An orchestra was stationed at one end of the room and played during the dinner. The regular "A La Carte" menu was used and each person ordered to suit his or her taste, and the service was excellent, in fact remarkable considering the fact that it was the opening night and everything ordered.

When cigars were reached Judge Calvin Page arose and in his inimitable style in behalf of the management thanked the guests for their presence and he gave a brief history of the hotel since the death of Mr. Jones, and why the estate had disposed of the property. He stated that it was fortunate for the city that the trustees had been able to secure two such active and ambitious owners as Messrs. Towle and McDonald, two young men who had made their way in the world by hard work and honest dealings, and since they had taken over the property they had started at once to repair and build up. He then introduced Mr. Towle as a former New Hampshire boy. Mr. Towle in a short and well delivered speech thanked the large gathering and briefly outlined the policy of the owners to keep up the reputation and if anything to improve on it, even when Mr. Jones was alive. He asked the co-operation of the people of Portsmouth in this respect, as in a measure on their good will and help the success of the hotel and especially the cafe depends.

Mr. McDonald was introduced, but he did not speak. Judge Page then introduced Mr. Hall the manager, as a man who had been one of the most successful hotel managers in the country, who after making a success of the Farragut at Rye Beach had taken charge of the Hotel Somerset, Boston, which had been a big failure and in six months his success was so pronounced that for the first time it paid a dividend. Mr. Hall said in response to Judge Page's introduction that he was glad to come to this city. He had been near it for years and knew the people. He promised that nothing would be left undone to make both the Rockingham and Wentworth successful and he thought that the opening of a cafe was a long step in the right direction.

Messrs. Towle, McDonald and Hall at the conclusion of the dinner held an informal reception.

The entire ground floor of the main hotel has been renovated, the reading room repainted, and the office rearranged, while new furnishings have been placed in the parlors. The greater number of the guest rooms have been repainted and furnished and the hotel is now in excellent condition. Resident Manager Butler who was present assisting Manager Hall in looking after the opening, has made a fine impression on the people of this city and under his personal supervision the hotel is fast coming back to its own.

ODD FELLOWS' MEMORIAL

Held On Sunday At Their Hall ---
Twenty-Four Died During Year

The joint annual memorial service for the dead, held by the lodges of Odd Fellows, took place on Sunday afternoon at the hall, and there was an exceptionally large attendance. The lodges taking part were Piscataqua, New Hampshire and Osgood, and the Fannie A. Gardner and Union lodges of Rehoboth.

In the past years there have been twenty-four deaths in the five lodges, the greater number from the Piscataqua lodge, which probably carries more old members than any lodge in the state. The order of exercises was singing of the Doxology by the gathering, selection by a male quartet, prayer by acting chaplain Henry H. Smith, reading of the instruction of Grand Sire, by District Deputy Noble Grand John H. Yeaton, singing by the quartette, reading of the list of the deceased members by secretary Fred L. Trask. The address was delivered by Rev. V. E. Bragdon, who also pronounced the benediction at the conclusion of the services.

Previous to the exercises in the hall, a committee had decorated the graves of the deceased members.

The following are the members of the lodges who have died during the year: Oliver B. Randall, Arthur W. Walker, Andrew J. Weeks, Luther Amazeen, Albert C. Anderson, James W. Richardson, Charles N. Osgood, George F. Hough, Lorenzo Fleischer, Franklin Cole, Edward E. Holbrook, George Webster, William Grogan, Joseph G. Jenness, J. W. Prior, W. L. Hazel, Nathaniel E. Yeaton, Frank A. Cook, Olive S. Tucker, W. H. Kilburn, Mary A. Peterson, Elizabeth A. Wood, Annie A. Brown and Abbie A. Hunter.

HIBERNIANS ENTERTAIN

Have Large Number As Guests---
Third And Fourth Degrees Worked

There was the largest gathering of Hibernians ever known in this city on Sunday afternoon when the five divisions from Dover, Rochester, Somersworth, Salmon Falls and Exeter, were the guests of Division No. 2 of this city. There were nearly five hundred present and owing to the number the meeting was held in Freeman's Hall.

The third and fourth degrees were worked on a class of 100 from Exeter and this city, by the degree team from Somersworth division under the direction of J. J. Flanagan.

The following was the committee from the local division in charge of the arrangements: W. P. Miskell, Jeremiah Sweeney, Edmund Quirk, Frank Cronin, W. A. A. Cullen, John Quirk, Bartholomew Connors, Dennis Burke, John Leary, John Sullivan, Morris Leary and Michael P. Morrissey.

At the conclusion of the work in Freeman's Hall, the members and guests marched to the headquarters of Division 2 on Market street, where a banquet was served and several speakers heard. The principal speaker was Hon. Michael J. White, mayor of Dover, who is an enthusiastic member of the order. The Mayor is a good talker and his remarks on the good of the order and the work of auxiliaries were most pleasing.

He was followed by State Vice President James Lucy of Rochester, Stratford County President McCarthy of Dover, President Edward Lunny of Division 6, Dover, Rockingham County President George P. Scott of Portsmouth, President William P. Miskell of Division 2 of Portsmouth and President Thomas Caffill of the Exeter division.

It was the biggest day's work that has been carried out in the state for some time and one of the most perfectly managed fraternal events that has taken place in this city in years.

TAX RATE OUT

Will Be \$25.50 A Thousand This
Year

The Board of Tax Assessors at the meeting on Saturday struck a rate for this year and it will be \$25.50 a thousand or \$2.00 a thousand less than that of last year.

The assessors have been hard at work ever since they were elected, but it was not until late on Saturday afternoon that they could make any announcement, when it was officially stated that the rate would be \$25.50. This rate with the discount allowed for payment in July will be \$24.48, and for August \$24.74 so that the rate is considerably below that of former years.

The total valuation is \$9,025,735 which is a little less than that of last year, principally on the valuation that has been fixed on the Rockingham County Light and Power plant in this city, and other property that was contested on the valuation shown last year.

AT THE NAVY YARD

The U. S. S. Edge arrived in the lower harbor early this morning and came up to the yard under her own steam at half-past eleven, taking a berth at the shears docks.

Assistant Paymaster T. B. Belonger of the U. S. S. Marietta is in Washington on business.

James E. Leamy and Company of Syracuse, N. Y., who are the contractors for the building of the new pattern shop, have erected a local office at the yard in preparation for beginning work.

Medical Director George P. Bradley, in command of the Naval Hospital, has returned from Washington, where he appeared before the retiring board.

Orders have been received at the yard to have the U. S. S. Newport ready in all respects by Saturday, when she will be turned over to the Massachusetts naval militia.

Rear Admiral James K. Cogswell was a visitor at the yard today.

For Over Sixty Years

Wm. Winslow's Sore Throat Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the inflamed gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Guaranteed under the food and drug act June 30, 1906. Merit number, 1009.

AUTOMOBILE GARAGE OPENS

Portsmouth Garage One Of The Finest
And Fire Proof

The Portsmouth garage, one of the finest in New Hampshire was opened on Saturday, with an improvised auto show, at which some ten or a dozen automobiles were shown.

The garage covers all the land formerly occupied by the old stone stable and carriage sheds, which was purchased by the Granite State Fire Insurance Company, which owns the garage. It is 90 by 112 feet, and built of brick, concrete and steel, and is absolutely fireproof, not a square foot of wood being used in its construction. Even the windows are of wired glass with steel sills. It cost \$25,000.

It is fitted up with every modern appliance for the caring of automobiles, and there is stabling room for ninety cars. In the rear of the garage there is a large repair shop and the washing stand, also the large gasoline tank with a capacity of six hundred gallons. This is under ground and so situated that it would be impossible to explode it. The gasoline is pumped into small portable tanks and from those measured into the automobiles.

On the Fleet street side to the left of the main entrance there is an office and ladies' retiring room, with lockers. There are also lockers for car drivers in the main garage. The garage is leased by R. H. Beacham and Son, and Harry Tucker will be in charge for that firm.

On Saturday afternoon there were a number of dealers who had cars on exhibition, including the Stevens Duryea, Maxwell, Cadillac, Buick, Reo, National and Ford, and hundreds of people inspected the cars and garage.

KITTERY LETTER.

(Continued from first page)

of Riverside Lodge of Odd Fellows will be held this evening in Wentworth Hall.

J. W. Hawes passed Sunday in South Berwick.

Mrs. Andrew R. Wentworth and daughters, Misses Amy and Marjorie, arrived in town today to pass the Summer.

Miss Anna Remick of Methuen, Mass., is in town to pass the Summer.

A stated communication of Naval Lodge of Masons will be held on Wednesday evening to work the Master Mason's degree.

Kittery Point.

John Mead Howells of New York arrived on Saturday for a visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Dean Howells.

Miss Alma Thomas of Methuen, Mass., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. Chester Cutts.

Mrs. Justin Sawyer and Miss Beattie Sawyer attended the commencement exercises at Berwick Academy on Friday.

Mrs. John W. Randall left on Saturday for Manchester, N. H., to attend the confirmation of her daughter, Miss Mary, at Mount Saint Mary's Academy.

Mrs. Harry Getchell and son Willis of South Berwick passed Friday with Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Getchell.

Fred Rollins and family of Concord, N. H., have arrived at their cottage on Moore's Island for the Summer.

Tug Portsmouth, Capt. Charles L. Perkins left Boston Friday morning towing a dredge for Bath.

Arthur Dedes

33 Market St.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Fruit Dealer

Just received, 100 Boxes
California Oranges, \$2.75,
\$3.25, \$3.75 per box.

BANANAS

Bunch of 8 hands, \$1.25
Bunch of 9 hands, 1.65
Number 1 Bananas, 2.00

100 Boxes Italian Lemons,
\$4.25, \$4.50, \$4.75 per box.

DELIVERY TO ALL PARTS OF CITY

A hammock for two; Just you—and

Zu Zu

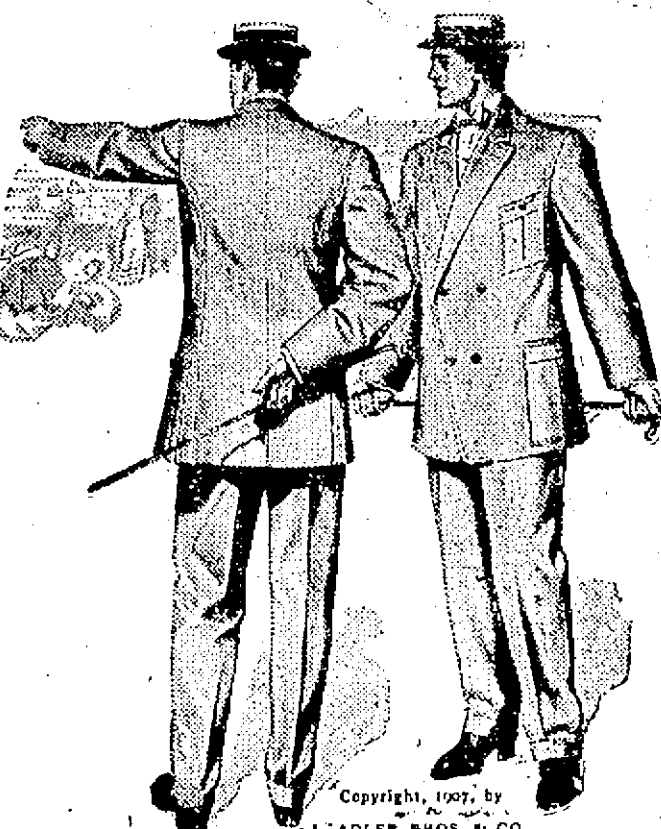
the glorious little ginger snap.

For what better company
could you wish?

They're snappy and have
just enough ginger.

At your grocer's.

NATIONAL
BISCUIT
COMPANY



What Makes the Difference

We are often asked what makes the difference between our variously priced suits. We reply, that it is all in the one item of cloth and linings. So no matter what you pay us for a suit—\$8.00, \$10.00, \$12.00, \$13.00, \$15.00, \$16.00, \$18.00, \$20.00 or \$25.00—you get a full 100 cents of value in every dollar.

So it is with our Boots and Shoes, Furnishings and Hat departments.
Agent for Hawes, Croft & Knapp and Boston Derby.
Straw and Panama Hats for Summer.

N. H. BEANE & CO.,

Boots, Shoes and Clothing,
NO. 3 CONGRESS ST.

SPRING SUITINGS,
OVERCOATINGS, VESTINGS AND TROWSERINGS.

Our stock is selected carefully, chosen with discriminating care and a ripened judgment in buying and selling from the best productions of the weaver's art, and as a consequence we offer the finest

Domestic and Imported Woolens

to be found in the city. Among the woolen certainties for Spring and Summer we show a full range of special patterns in exclusive designs and many decided novelties in all the newest weaves as well as the favorite staple goods.

Military and Naval Tailoring.

CHARLES J. WOOD,
3 PLEASANT STREET.
TELEPHONE 311-12.

Commercial Club Whiskey

A Pure Beverage Especially Adapted for
Sickness. All First-class Dealers Keep It

BOTTLED BY EUGENE LYNCH, BOSTON, MASS.

Thomas Lougheed, Islington Street

AGENTS FOR PORTSMOUTH

k with stakes and a string, on
e, so they will be straight.

HERALD.

MINIATURE ALMANAC
JUNE 17.

SUN RISES 5:07. MOON SETS..... 11:50 P. M.
SUN SETS..... 7:37. MOON RISES..... 5:45 A. M.
LENGTH OF DAY, 15 1/2. FULL MOON..... 24 P. M.

First Quarter, June 15th, 9h. 55m., evening, W.
Full Moon, June 24th, 4h. 21m., evening, E.
Last Quarter, July 2d, 9h. 54m., morning, W.
New Moon, July 10th, 10h. 11m., morning, E.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

Should you fail to receive your Herald regularly communicate with the office at once either by telephone, No. 37, or by messenger. We intend to give careful attention to our delivery system. Subscribers can pay bills monthly at the office or to the collector.

F. W. HARTFORD,
Treasurer.

THE TEMPERATURE

THE HERALD'S thermometer registered seventy-three degrees above zero at two o'clock this afternoon.

CITY BRIEFS

Get out those water wagons. Red bananas are in the market. Company B will shine this week. The yachting season has begun in earnest.

The Hibernians had a busy day yesterday. The dance trust is talking of a lawn party.

There is a demand for wrinkles for use as bait.

How much money have we got for the muster?

The fire alarm is keeping rather quiet of late.

The merchants did a good business Saturday night.

It's up to you for the local news; read The Herald.

The price of meats is not pleasing to the housekeeper.

What has happened to our new telegraph company?

Hurdy gurdies are heard with decreasing frequency.

The Hermit Club is busy discussing the railroad merger.

The U. S. S. Eagle ought to arrive here this week.

York is now enjoying her summer electric light service.

Open cars are now in quite general use on the trolley lines.

Have your shoes repaired by John Holt, 34 Congress street.

Large mackerel are being caught outside the Isles of Shoals.

The demand for farm hands is said to be greater than the supply.

York High School loses its star baseball pitcher, Weave, by graduation.

The Burdock Club is kicking because the president refuses to buy an ashlip.

About time for the Christian Shore boys to be hunting up old wood for the bonfire.

Charley Asay is taking early morning spins in preparation for the coming boat race.

No firemen's parade this year, but of course, the vets will be in line on August 15, all right.

A new top of cap was put on the Noble's Island bridge by the railroad carpenters on Sunday.

Some of the chickens on the Boston and Maine railroad don't appear to suit some of the trainmen.

A water bicycle was recently seen on the river. At one time they were as common as any other craft.

The York Hospital and Improvement Society is to give an automobile as a prize in connection with its benefit this year.

The contract for the three story brick building to be erected by Margeson Brothers on Vaughan street has been awarded.

Mount Katahdin's height has been officially stated to be 5,286 feet. It is the highest peak in New England, aside from those of the White Mountain range.

The largest stock and lowest prices for monuments as we do not have the expense of agents and customers get the discount. John H. Dowd, Market street.

MAN WILL DIE

GEORGE O'BRIEN WAS FRIGHTFULLY INJURED WHILE AT WORK AT THE PLANT OF THE PORTSMOUTH BREWING COMPANY THIS AFTERNOON. HE WAS CAUGHT IN SOME SHAFTING NEAR WHICH HE WAS WORKING AND HIS BODY TERRIBLY TORN. HE WILL PROBABLY DIE. DR. F. S. TOWLE WAS SUMMONED AND ORDERED THE MAN TAKEN TO THE HOSPITAL.

DUKE IS COMING

At Least, the Italian Papers Say So

WILL BRING HIS FLEET TO THIS PORT

According to Statements Recently Made in the Press

HE IS NOW AT BOSTON WITH HIS WARSHIPS

Italian newspapers state that the warships under the command of the Duke of Abruzzi are to visit this port. The exact date of their visit is not announced, but this city is given as one of the places where the Italian fleet will call.

The Duke of Abruzzi is now at Boston with his fleet and an elaborate reception is to be given him there. The natural inference would be that, if he is to visit Portsmouth, he will come directly from Boston.

Great interest attaches to this city and Portsmouth navy yard in the visits of European naval, military and diplomatic officials because of the peace conference of 1905 and this is given by the Italian papers as the chief reason why the Duke will bring his fleet here.

Portsmouth people hope that the statements of the Italian press are correct and that we will have an opportunity to entertain the noted explorer and naval officer.

NO CHAMPIONSHIP

Inter-scholastic League Dispute Settled by a Compromise

At a meeting on Saturday of the representatives of the Southeastern New Hampshire Inter-scholastic Athletic League, the dispute between Berwick Academy and Portsmouth High School in regard to a game to be played in this city was settled to the satisfaction of all parties concerned.

After considerable argument on the question, in which Portsmouth appeared to have the best of the matter, the Rochester delegates proposed a compromise to the effect that no championship be awarded this year and that the cup be returned to the donor.

After some further discussion, Berwick and Portsmouth agreed to this and the trouble was settled.

The league was originally formed for the purpose of stimulating and developing clean sport and the settling of such a question as this by arbitration and compromise is certainly a step in the right direction.

SATURDAY BASEBALL

Results of Games of Interest to Fans of This City

Marines Win Again

Another victory was added to the list of the baseball team of the United States marine corps at Portsmouth navy yard on Saturday, when the North Berwick team was beaten on the navy yard grounds, fourteen to four. Bunker allowed the visitors but four hits, while the Marines made fourteen off Mulhore, once considered a very promising box artist. The Marines also played a better fielding game than their opponents, making but four errors to seven for North Berwick.

Victory for Dover

A Dover team, with Locke, Newick, Goodrich, Fredrick and Lynskey of this city in the batting order, defeated South Berwick in the York and Strafford County League on Saturday, ten to two. Jim McGrady pitched for Dover.

Foundry Stars Won

The Foundry Stars defeated the Sculphus in a juvenile game at Ward's field on Saturday afternoon, eight to five. Kiley and Perry were in the points for the Foundry Stars, while Mullen and Itooz did the battery work for the Sculphus.

Manchester Out of It

Baseball seems to have died a natural death in Manchester. Its team in the Maine State League has given up the ghost, because of the

THE LAST WORD

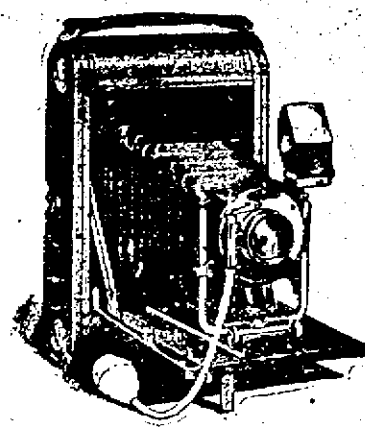
in Kodaks is embodied in this new model, the

No. 4

FOLDING KODAK

It takes 4x5 pictures of the finest quality, is compact, strongly made, uses films or dry plates, fitted with R. Rectilinear lens rising or sliding front, reversible finder, automatic focusing lock, automatic shutter, etc. Price \$20 and \$25.

H. P. MONTGOMERY,
Opp. Post Office



poor attendance, and it will be disbanded unless it is transferred to Dover. William P. Gray of this city, manager of the Dover team in the York and Strafford County League is interested in a deal for the placing of a Maine State League team in Dover and may take the Manchester team. The West Manchester team, which has been playing in the New Hampshire-Vermont League will probably be shifted to Rutland, Vt.

BOAT CAPSIZED

South Elliot Young Man Took an Involuntary Bath

On Sunday afternoon, while Charles Hanscom of South Elliot, who graduated from Berwick Academy on Thursday last, was out sailing his boat capsize nearly abreast of the Elliot Advent Church, on the other side of the river.

He was thrown into the water, but succeeded in keeping a hold on the boat until Mr. and Mrs. Samuel J. Wilson of Elliot in a motor boat came to his assistance.

His craft was righted and he re-entered it and rowed to his home at Clover farm, a short distance away, seemingly none the worse for his mishap.

STEALING AT THE CITY FARM

Complaint Made of Unwarranted Taking of Material

Complaint has been made that stealing has been in progress at the city farm and certain individuals have been seen carrying away portions of the buildings, also turf, loam and gravel, which they have taken from the fields without permission in violation of the laws of the state.

Instructions have been given to the police force to watch for these thieves and they will be prosecuted according to law. Any good citizen who observes anything of this kind going on will confer a favor by reporting it to the police.

OBSEQUES

The funeral services of Clarence Benjamin Canney were held at the family home on Jackson street on Sunday afternoon and were attended by many friends and acquaintances of the young man, including delegations from the Franklin Pierce Veterans Firemen's Association, the Knights of the Golden Eagle and the Fraternal Order of Eagles, of all of which Mr. Canney was a member. Rev. V. E. Bragdon, formerly pastor of the Freeville Baptist Church, officiated. The services of the Fraternal Order of Eagles and the Knights of the Golden Eagle were also read at the home.

There were many beautiful floral tokens from sorrowing friends, relatives and the orders with which Mr. Canney was affiliated. Interment was in Central cemetery, Rye, under the direction of Undertaker O. W. Ham.

OBITUARY

Otis S. Currier

The death occurred on Saturday evening at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Lane, 4 Jackson street, of Otis S. Currier, aged seventy years, three months and twenty-nine days. Mr. Currier was a man much respected and his death will cause sincere grief.

PORTSMOUTH AND RYE BEACH EXPRESS

The Portsmouth and Rye Beach express will resume the summer trips between June 25 and 30. Orders can be left at the stores of Henry P. Payne, A. P. Wendell and the office of Rufus Wood.

CHILDREN'S DAY OBSERVED

Children's day was observed on Sunday at the Pearl Street Baptist Church. There was a very pleasing program, which has already been published in this paper.

PERSONALS

William Hudson of Boston is a visitor here.

Arthur Green of Exeter was a visitor in this city today.

Herbert E. Keen of Malden, Mass., is a visitor in this city.

Miss Phyllis Toner of Boston passed Sunday in this city.

Fred Underhill has been visiting at his old home in this city.

Horace Peverly of Lynn was a Sunday guest in this city.

Fred H. Ward will leave on Wednesday for a European tour.

Fred Adams of the General Electric Company of Lynn is in town.

Dr. John J. Berry is enjoying a fishing trip in the wilds of Maine.

Crosby R. Young of Cambridge, Mass., passed Sunday in this city.

Calvin Boyd, formerly of Portsmouth, has taken a position in Lynn.

Miss Ellen Dillon is passing a few days with relatives in Cambridge, Mass.

Postmaster O. B. Warren of Rochester was a recent visitor in Portsmouth.

Miss Anna Young of Amherst, Mass., is the guest of relatives in this city.

John Goodrich of Newburyport passed Sunday at his former home in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. George Magoon of Boston are passing a few days with relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. Everett L. Marston passed Sunday with friends at Shag Rock, Newington.

Miss Ella Hammond of the railroad station cafe passed Sunday at her home in Elliot.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Pollard passed Sunday at their summer cottage in Newington.

Miss Mary Clare of Lynn is the guest of her sister, Mrs. John Quinlan of Islington street.

Joseph Wiggin of this city, has been elected manager of the track team at Bates college.

Frank Featherstone, assistant steward at The Rockingham, is visiting at his home in Nashua.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Frisbee of Lynn, Mass., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Frisbee of Sagamore avenue.

Miss Lillian Sullivan of Manchester, who has been the guest of relatives in this city, returned home on Saturday.

Rosecrans W. Pillsbury of London-derry was in this city for a short time on Sunday on his way to Hampton Beach.

Robert Palfrey of the Boston custom house and Mrs. Palfrey are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George R. Palfrey of Raynes avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren Davis were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Magraw at Reach Cottage, Shag Rock, Newington, on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Costello of Boston are the guests of Mr. Costello's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Costello of Sheafe street.

Edward Brooks, superintendent of the Cambridge Water works, accompanied by Mrs. Brooks, are visiting relatives in this city and Newington.

Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Fowler and Harrison Fowler, Jr., of Dedham, Mass., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Dana B. Cutler of Richards avenue.

Edward Joyce of Cambridge, Mass., who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Falvey of Gates street for a few days, returned home on Sunday.

Willis Twombly, fireman on the Boston and Maine railroad at Somerville, Mass., passed Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wilmot Twombly of Sparhawk street.

Fred Knowles of Brockton, Mass., a former resident of Portsmouth and for several years employed by the Portsmouth Shoe Company is visiting friends in this city. Mr. Knowles now holds a fine position with the W. L. Douglass Shoe Company in Brockton.

AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT

Dr. Medcalf And Family Of Winthrop Hurt At Sanbornville

An automobile party consisting of Dr. Benjamin Medcalf, wife, daughter and two others, met with what will probably be a fatal accident at Sanbornville, on Sunday evening. From what could be learned the automobile was descending a hill when the brake broke and the car went down the hill at terrific speed, and was overturned at the bottom, throwing the occupants out. All were seriously injured and some of them are in a very serious condition.

Dr. Medcalf is a very wealthy resident of Winthrop, and two specialists from Boston were at once sent from Boston. They came down on the express leaving Boston at ten o'clock, and here they were met by Dr. Fowsett and a nurse, Miss Sterrill of Boston, who came here on an early train. The express was stopped at Conway Junction and a special train met it there and took the physicians to Sanbornville.

FIRST OF SEASON

Christian Shore Social Club Had Outing at Pickering Farm

Automobiles, barges, duckboards, bicycles, motor boats and every other kind of conveyance found the way to the Pickering farm on the shores of Great Bay on Sunday, where the first outing of the season was held by the Christian Shore Social Club.

The club members and guests, numbering 100, gathered at the farm and report a most enjoyable time. It was an ideal day for a picnic and the Pickering farm was never visited by a more spirited crowd.

A fine shore dinner, good enough for a king, was prepared and served at noon.

FORESTERS TO ENTERTAIN

Court Rockingham, Foresters of America, will entertain the members of the Exeter and Dover courts tonight and has prepared a most excellent program for the evening, which will follow the degree work to be performed by a team from Court Wheelwright of Exeter. Special electric cars will convey the visitors to and from this city.



Typewriters, Cash Registers

AND

Sewing Machines Repaired

Lock and Gunsmiths

Electrical Work

Pearson & Philbrick

3 Haven Ct., off High St.

Tel. 321-3

PRESENTS

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GRADUATION

Neck Chains,

Locketts,

Brooches,

Bracelets

Oren M. Shaw

7 Congress St.

CHARLIE SING

Sacramento Chinese Restaurant

American and Chinese Dishes. Chop Sney a Specialty. All kinds of meats, Chicken and Soups served in American and Chinese style. Orders put up to take out.

Lunch from five cents upward.

13 1-2 Daniel St.

Up one flight

OXFORDS

A COMPLETE LINE

Women's and Misses' Children's and Infants' Men's, Boys' and Youths' Little Gents'

In Tan, Black and White

PRICES TO SUIT EVERYONE

At The White Shoe Store

Duncan & Storer,
5 MARKET ST.

Joseph P. Conner

Frederick Gardner

CONNER & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO ILSLEY & GEORGE)

Insurance and Real Estate

4 PLEASANT ST.

ACCIDENT AND HEALTH INSURANCE.

Can you afford to take a chance of losing your time by accident or sickness when for \$1.00 per month the North American Accident Company will pay you for all time lost?

SEE

CONNER & CO.,

AGENTS.

HANOVER RYE

A WHISKEY FOR EVERY MAN.

The highest quality of Eastern Rye Whiskey. Especially adapted for family and medicinal use. Sold by all first-class dealers.

The Standard Distilling Company, Distillers,
CINCINNATI, OHIO. KISERTON, KY.

ANDREW O. CASWELL, DISTRIBUTOR FOR PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

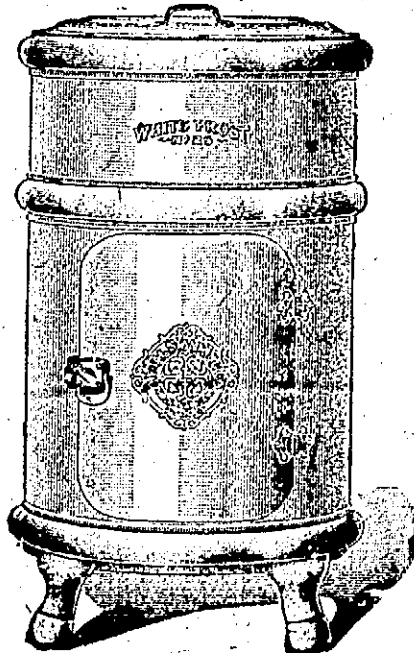
CAUTION—Be sure and see that our Horse Head Trade Mark is on every bottle.

OLIVER W. HAM,

62 and 64 MARKET ST.

WHITE FROST SANITARY REFRIGERATOR

The Lock, Handle, Hinges, etc. are Brass and Absolutely Rust Proof



PRICE \$20.

Is cylindrical in form and is made entirely of cold-rolled steel and galvanized sheets. The air spaces are thoroughly lined with asbestos, the greatest non-conductor of heat known.

Call and see our WOODEN REFRIGERATORS. Prices from \$7.00 to \$20.00.

OLIVER W. HAM,

Complete House Furnisher